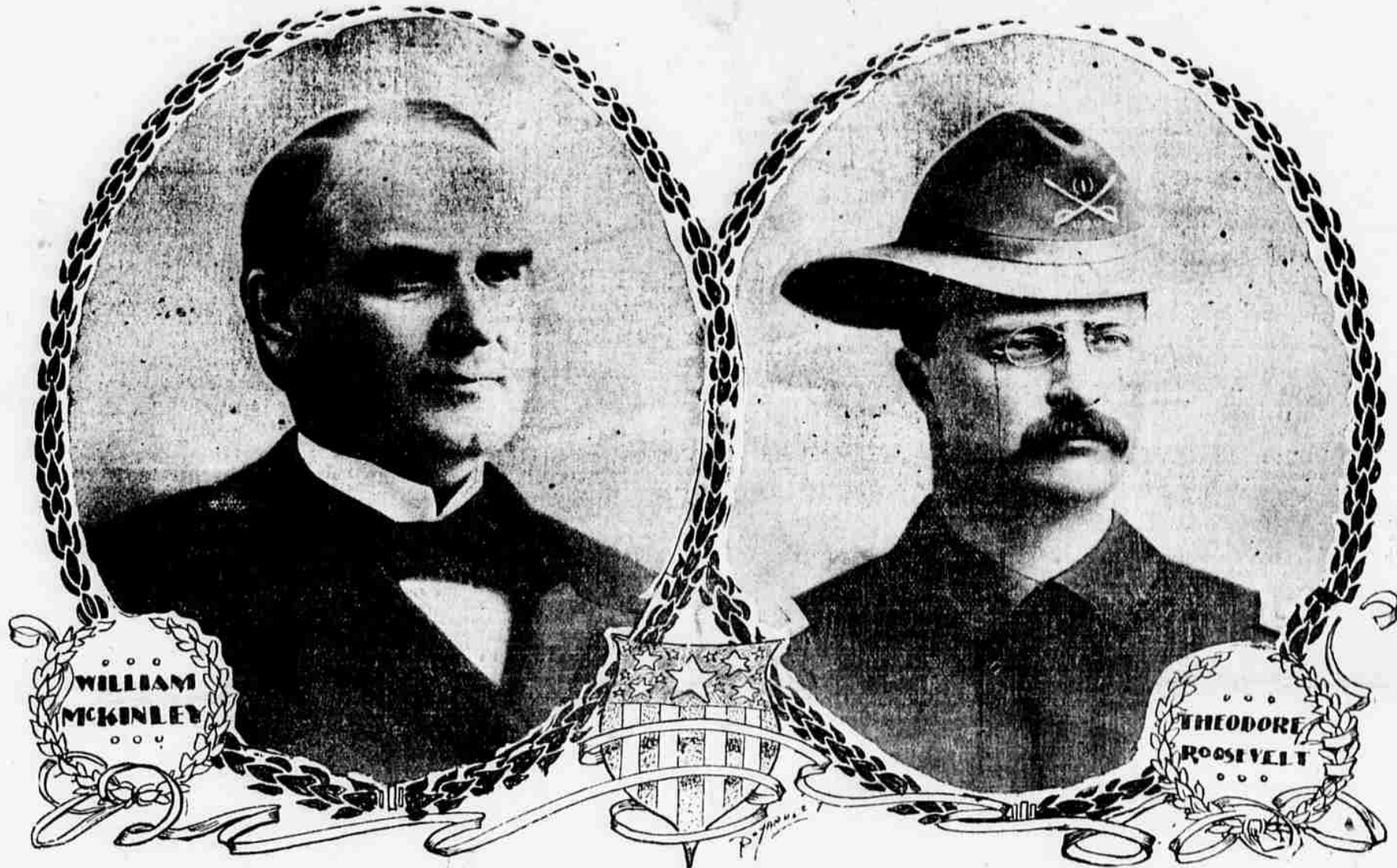
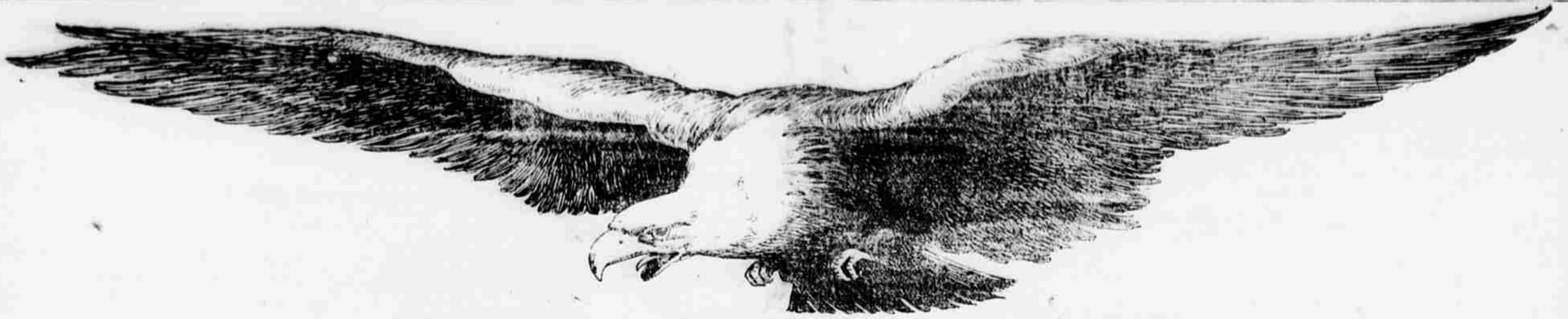


Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2230



REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 137.

M'KINLEY CARRIES ALL BEFORE HIM

His Majority the Greatest Given Since
Grant's Time.

CONGRESS HEAVILY REPUBLICAN IN BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Eastern Democrats Call for the Reorganization of the Party on the
Old Lines Eliminating the False Gods
of Free Silver.

NEW YORK, November 7.—McKinley and Roosevelt have been elected by the largest popular and electoral majority given any Republican Presidential ticket since 1872. Congress will be Republican by an increased majority in both branches. New York is Republican by about 150,000 and Pennsylvania by 200,000. Not only has McKinley carried all the States that were his in 1896 but has added several States in the far West. There will undoubtedly be a movement in the Democratic party to shelve Bryan and bring back the old leaders.

THE RETURNS IN DETAIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The vote of all States in the Electoral College seems now clearly to be indicated. The last State to leave the doubtful column was Idaho, which shows a plurality of something over 1,000 for Bryan, four-fifths of the voting district having made returns. This seems to be conclusive, there being little probability of enough Republican votes in the late districts to change the result. Nebraska is apparently Republican, though there is still some doubt as to the complexion of the Legislature. Both parties still claim the State for Presidential Electors and for Governor.

The vote in the Electoral College will probably be: For McKinley, 285; for Bryan, 156. Accompanying is a table, showing the Electoral vote and pluralities by States.

The latest reports make few changes in the membership of the next House of Representatives and the probable political complexion of the Senate after March 4, 1901, from figures announced yesterday. In the House the changes affect each other, and the prospective Republican plurality remains at 47. In the Senate there is indicated a Republican plurality of 20. The House will consist of 29 Republicans, 100 Democrats, 2 Fusionists and 3 Populists.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The next House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority. The Republicans have enough Congressmen to outvote the Democrats and all others in the House. The Senate also remains Republican. From the present outlook the make-up

THE VOTE

| STATES. | 1896 | | | 1900 | | | STATES. | 1896 | | | 1900 | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | ELECTORAL VOTE. | Bryan, Dem. | McKinley, Rep. | ELECTORAL VOTE. | Bryan, Dem. | McKinley, Rep. | | ELECTORAL VOTE. | Bryan, Dem. | McKinley, Rep. | ELECTORAL VOTE. | Bryan, Dem. | McKinley, Rep. |
| Alabama..... | 11 | 11 | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | Nevada..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Arkansas..... | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | New Hampshire..... | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| California..... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | .. | 9 | New Jersey..... | 10 | .. | 10 | 10 | .. | 10 |
| Colorado..... | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | New York..... | 36 | .. | 36 | 36 | .. | 36 |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 6 | North Carolina..... | 11 | 11 | .. | 11 | 11 | .. |
| Delaware..... | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | North Dakota..... | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Florida..... | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | Ohio..... | 23 | .. | 23 | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Georgia..... | 13 | 13 | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | Oregon..... | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Idaho..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | Pennsylvania..... | 32 | .. | 32 | 32 | .. | 32 |
| Illinois..... | 24 | .. | 24 | 24 | .. | 24 | Rhode Island..... | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Indiana..... | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 15 | South Carolina..... | 9 | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Iowa..... | 13 | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 13 | South Dakota..... | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | Tennessee..... | 12 | 12 | .. | 12 | 12 | .. |
| Kentucky..... | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | .. | Texas..... | 15 | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | .. |
| Louisiana..... | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | Utah..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Maine..... | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 6 | Vermont..... | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | Virginia..... | 12 | 12 | .. | 12 | 12 | .. |
| Massachusetts..... | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 15 | Washington..... | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Michigan..... | 14 | .. | 14 | 14 | .. | 14 | West Virginia..... | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | 9 | Wisconsin..... | 12 | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | 12 |
| Mississippi..... | 9 | 9 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | Wyoming..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Missouri..... | 17 | 17 | .. | 17 | 17 | .. | Total..... | 447 | 176 | 271 | 447 | 155 | 292 |
| Montana..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska..... | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | | | | | | | |

Necessary to Choice 224

of the Upper House will be: Republican, 45; Democrats, 31; all others, 11. Thus the Republicans will continue to hold their effective working majority against the Democrats and the Independents in the Senate. The Republicans have a majority of fourteen over all opposition.

Later returns from some of the Western States may modify the estimate of Republican strength in the House. Following are the tabulated figures:

| SENATE. | | HOUSE. | |
|------------------|----|------------------------------|-----|
| Democrats..... | 31 | Democrats (estimated)..... | 145 |
| Republicans..... | 45 | Republicans (estimated)..... | 230 |
| All others..... | 11 | All others (estimated)..... | 6 |
| Total..... | 87 | Total..... | 381 |

HOW MCKINLEY TOOK THE NEWS.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The President's first congratulations from headquarters came from J. H. Manly at New York, as follows: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Your triumphant reelection is conceded by Democratic managers. I tender my earnest congratulations. We are very happy at headquarters."

President McKinley received the election returns tonight at his home, sur-

rounded by a large number of his old friends and neighbors, including many ladies who came as the guests of Mrs. McKinley, to share with her the interest and excitement of this culminating event of the campaign. Direct wires connected the house with the Republican national headquarters at New York and at Chicago, with Senator Hanna at the Union Club, Cleveland and with the home of Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, so that the President was in constant telegraphic touch with his associates on the ticket and with the campaign leaders.

The President made his headquarters in his library, where most of the gentlemen guests congregated, while Mrs. McKinley entertained the ladies in the parlor. The President was in his good humor, showing no signs of anxiety over the result.

The President in person read some of the returns, but refrained from making any comment whatever on the result and accepted with unruffled composure the favorable reports which began to come in at an early hour. Secretary

McKinley read most of the dispatches, some of the more cheering announcements being heartily applauded by the guests. Most of the early advices were fragmentary and inconclusive, but the strong indications that New York and probably Illinois had gone for McKinley were received with great satisfaction.

At 9 o'clock the President received a dispatch from an enthusiastic individ-

(Continued on Page 2.)

TO LEPEERS FOR HAWAII

Mainland's Afflicted Not
Wanted Here.

WHAT W. O. SMITH SAYS

It Would Be a Grievous Wrong To
Islands and the Diseased
Ones.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.
Editor Advertiser.—The suggestion which has been made from time to time in the past, and now seems to be receiving consideration in certain quarters, that lepers in the United States be sent to the settlement at Molokai, seems to deserve more than passing notice.

It would not seem that such a proposition could be seriously considered any more than the proposition to send all those afflicted with any other disease throughout the country to any one point.

Several years ago, the suggestion was made by the authorities of the State of California that the lepers of that State be sent to Molokai, and later the authorities at Samoa desired that certain lepers there should also be sent. In both instances the consent was not given, and the reasons for refusal are as potent now as then.

To send the lepers of the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to them and to Hawaii. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country, from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs and ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous; but especially with leprosy, a disease which so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself, and needing the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

It would be a great wrong to those islands to make them the dumping place for all lepers of the country, and cause them to be looked upon as a pest hole. And it would be a wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the settlement to have people from foreign countries—unacquainted with them and their habits, traditions and sympathies—forced upon them add perhaps in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community.

The presence of leprosy and the caring for the sick has been a most severe and trying experience to the Hawaiians and people of these islands.

Leprosy was introduced into these islands from a foreign country and spread among the native people until measures had to be taken for the protection of the community. The problem presented was a very serious one, and in view of the conditions of the population, the ways and habits of the people, it was deemed imperative that the sick should be segregated from the well, and after the leprosy patients had been taken to the settlement, this spot on the island of Molokai was selected for the permanent settlement, and for thirty-five years, with great gains and at great cost, the lepers have been gathered up from the various parts of the islands and taken to the settlement. Here cottages have been provided for them; the home life has been maintained as far as possible, their wants supplied by the Government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons is living there in peace and harmony.

The separation of families—parents from children, wives from husbands, brothers from sisters—has been a terrible experience, and the result of disease brought to this people from abroad. First, a large portion of the native people were tainted by disease brought by sailors and others, producing conditions favorable to the production of other diseases.

In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot, and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to the settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,019 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities:

Hawaiian 850
Chinese 34
Whites 24
Other nationalities 15

With the exception of the Bishop Home for Girls and the Baldwin Home for Boys, there is no hospital at the settlement. The premises cover an area of land from three to four miles in length and two miles in width at the widest point, and the people live in cottages and maintain the home life to which they are accustomed, and form a remarkably harmonious and peaceful community.

In certain cases as the patient becomes helpless from the loss of fingers and hands, or paralysis, friends are allowed to go there to care for them. These are called kokua (helpers), and in very many cases the misery and woe of the final and long drawn out end has been much relieved and mitigated by the ministrations of such friends.

Furthermore, there is weekly communication with Honolulu, and the mails and supplies are brought; necessary articles and comforts are sent by friends, and all is done that reasonably can be done to mitigate the sufferings.

But what could a person from New England, or Louisiana or the North-west, be he man or woman, young girl or boy, do if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments, and so hopelessly and so completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can be seriously considered by intelligent and responsible people. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory and city to care for its own sick and helpless, and what right has

even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a noxious disease?
Each State can provide a pure for its lepers and care for them in its own country, and under the circumstances which they are familiar with, where they can communicate and receive the sympathy of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided an intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own, taking lessons from the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties.

Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.
**PLUCKY BOERS
ARE STILL FIGHTING**

Lord Roberts Reports Some Smart
Engagements—Daring
Boer Charge.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg, under date of November 8th, reports to the War Office as follows: "General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 6th, which was due in the first instance to the determination of Le Gallais never to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which Le Gallais handled the firing after Le Gallais and Ross were wounded."

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 troops from the Fifth lancers, his Royal Canadian Dragoons, and mounted rifles, two Royal Canadian artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-fourth Battery, and 900 infantry of the Suffolk and Shropshires."

The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast, and hung on the front, flanks and rear until the Komati river was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From this they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Suffolk and the Canadian mounted rifles. The Boers then changed their front and moved in all directions, and before morning they were strongly reinforced.

Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought gallantly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati, from which they were beaten out November 6th, but were prevented by Colonel Evans, with the Canadian mounted troops and two of the Eighty-fourth guns, gallantly repulsed the Boers in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieutenant Morrison.

Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys.

"In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly changed the rear guard to within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight sixteen Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own dead and wounded during which operation the Canadians were compelled to lie on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered."

"Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

BULLER AT SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—This city was in gala attire today, and thousands of visitors from London and elsewhere participated in the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city upon General Buller. A civic and military escort led the way to the scene. General Buller's carriage was deluged with flowers. Lady Buller accompanied General Buller. Rejoicing in the freedom of the city, the general exhibited great emotion, and arranged his critics vigorously. He declared that when the history of the war was fairly written it would be found that the British army in South Africa had confronted difficulties far greater than any army operating against an equally civilized enemy had ever previously experienced. He cited the Boers' superior range of vision and familiarity with the Kaffir language and country. On his arrival at Aldershot, General Buller was received by Major General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the district, and other dignitaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Lord Wolseley, says the Tribune's London correspondent, had expected to be present at the Guild Hall banquet but at the last minute he changed his mind and proceeded to Southampton to welcome General Buller on his return from South Africa. Lady Buller and Miss Buller were also at Southampton, and the meeting between them and the general was very touching. General Buller is recognized on all sides as a fighter, and although certain errors and miscalculations have partly diminished the brilliance of his achievements, the task which he undertook was immeasurably greater than that of other British commanders in South Africa with perhaps more successful records. This fact is now being generally understood, and his reception on reaching Southampton lacked nothing in the way of enthusiasm.

Do Wet the Leader.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: General De Wet is now the real leader of the Boer cause, and his prestige will be impaired by his recent serious defeat. A dozen other Boer generals are still in the field. Both, whose health is better, is on the veldt near Waterval, and Viljoen is near him with De la Rey. Schalkburg is in the mountains near Lydenburg, and Erasmus is in the various sections of the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts has evidently made the capture of De Wet and Steyn his next work, and employing his mobile mounted forces to hunt them down at all hazards.

CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Book Trust's Schemes
Are a Failure As Yet

BOARD NOT IN ITS CLUTCH

Superintendent Atkinson Makes a
Statement of the Status of
the Matter.

Atlatu T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the contract for supplying school books to the public schools of Hawaii had not been let to the American Book Company which held the original contract given four years ago. The proposal of Mr. A. F. Gunn, who represents the American Book Company which was presented to the Board of Education on Thursday afternoon for consideration, was carried up to the Attorney General but no contract has yet been made.

Mr. Atkinson made the following statement: "At yesterday's meeting I did not give out the letter of Mr. Gunn because I thought it was a matter of courtesy to submit it to the Attorney General before it was given to the public. Having submitted it to the Attorney General to-day there is no objection whatever to making the contents of it public."

"I have no desire to keep anything back that the public should know. That is the ground upon which I always go. My reason for suggesting that this contract should be entered into is because we wish to go out of the business of keeping a book-store in the Board of Education. Such a thing is not conducted by other Boards of Education in the United States as far as I am able to ascertain. The reason for doing so here in the past was on account of the abnormal conditions. Those conditions have passed away and we ought to be relieved of a very unpleasant duty."

"To obtain the results that we desire we must make a contract with some one so as to hold prices down and the contract which Mr. Gunn has offered seems to be a fair and reasonable proposition."

"The public as represented is to be protected in the matter of prices and the only way it can be done is by contract. This proposition agrees to sell books at the same prices they are sold at in the United States and if the prices are reduced elsewhere we will get the benefit of it also."

Following is a copy of Mr. Gunn's proposition:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.
To the Honorable the Board of Education of the Territory of Hawaii.
Ladies and Gentlemen:—Whereas, the contract now existing between the Territory of Hawaii and The American Book Company will expire on the 15th day of February next, and whereas the Territory now has a large stock of books on hand amounting to about \$5,000 and it has been stated that your Honorable Board is desirous of disposing of the handling of said books, and place some in the hands of the dealers; now therefore, we propose as follows:

We will take from the Territory all of the stock of books on hand, allowing you set prices for same, and we will enter a depository in the City of Honolulu that will carry a complete stock of the books which may be required for use in the Public Schools of the Territory.

We further agree to supply said books from our publications, and have them sold to the school districts, or pupils, or other purchasers of the Territory as they are now supplied by your Honorable Board.

We also agree that the prices shall be maintained and shall never exceed the contract rates. That your Honorable Board will have the privilege, at any time, to select any books from our catalogue that they may wish to have used in the public schools of the Territory. We will also agree to give you a special edition of a geography with a special supplement for the Territory, the same to be compiled and written by some party or parties in the Territory who may be hereafter agreed upon, and we to pay the expense of having said work done. Provided, however:

That we shall enter into a new contract with your Honorable Board for five (5) years or more as you may designate. Some of the books that you have in use may be desirable to continue in use in the public schools. I would suggest, however, that it might be well to displace others with some of our more recent and modern publications. The children in the public schools of Hawaii, at the present time and for the past five years, have been purchasing their books at the prices that the same books are supplied to the public school children in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and all other parts of the United States. We agree that in case of any reduction in list prices should be made at any time that the Territory of Hawaii shall have the full benefit of the same.

As you are aware, we publish a very extensive list of school and college text books; our list being in the neighborhood of 4,000 titles, including every class of books that can be desired for use in any or all grades of schools. Should you, however, require at any time any books for use in High or Normal schools and not published by us, we will supply the same at cost price.

Most respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.
By A. F. Gunn,
Attorney-in-fact.

Following is a copy of the original contract entered into by the Board of Education in February, 1896:

"This agreement, made this 14th day of February, A. D. 1896, by and between the Board of Education, a bureau of the Hawaiian Government having corporate powers, party of the first part, and the American Book Company, a foreign Corporation having its chief place of business in New York City of the United States, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said American Book Company shall sell and ship to the said Board of Education certain school books to be ordered by said Board of Education, as soon as may be after the execution hereof, to the amount of \$5,100.00.

and that the said American Book Company shall and will receive in full payment and discharge thereof certain old books now held by the said Board of Education of the value of \$2,100.00, as determined by it, together with \$2,100.00 cash.

It is likewise agreed between the parties that in consideration of the above, the said Board of Education shall, within five years next following the execution hereof, purchase from the said American Book Company from publication lists issued by it, all of said books required in the Government schools of the Hawaiian Islands.

And the American Book Company, in consideration of the above, do hereby covenants and agrees that during the said term of five years, and after the completion of the purchase and exchange of books above mentioned, it shall find and will ship to the Board of Education of Hawaii, such school books as it may require for the Hawaiian schools, if in the City of New York, at a discount of twenty-five per cent of its list prices, or if in San Francisco, at a discount of fifteen per cent from such list prices, such price of purchase to be at the option of said Board of Education.

It is likewise agreed that during the whole of said term of five years, the price of books to be furnished to the said Board of Education shall not be raised or made higher than at the date of the execution hereof, such prices are for the purposes of this agreement, the same as shown in a certain catalogue or price list marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this contract.

And that in case of any reduction in such list prices in the United States, the said Board of Education shall have the full benefit and advantage of all such reductions in all purchases made thereafter. And it is further provided that such prices shall in no case exceed the price of books of the same grade and quality that may be published by any other publishing house in the United States.

And it is likewise agreed between the parties hereto that if any books above the grammar grades, which are not published by the American Book Company, shall be required for the use of any of the public schools of Hawaii, such books may be ordered through the American Book Company, and the said American Book Company will purchase and furnish such books to the said Board of Education at the actual cost price of the same to it, the said American Book Company.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have caused the attachment hereto of the names of the said Board of Education and the American Book Company by their duly authorized agents and representatives, the day and year first aforesaid.

(Signed)
W. D. ALEXANDER,
Pres. of the Board of Education.
THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
By A. F. Gunn, Gen'l. Agent, and Attorney-in-fact.
Witness:
W. R. CASTLE.

TRoubles of the Family Disclosed

Doctor Miner Makes Accusations
Against His Wife
in Court.

Dr. Frank Leslie Miner filed yesterday answer to the divorce suit instituted some time ago by his wife, Mrs. Rose Miner.

The answer is a very lengthy document. The doctor says that Mrs. Miner has been fitful and capricious and that without cause or provocation she would fly into fits of passion that would at times result in hysterics. She had a decided objection to his treating any woman at all and she frequently entered the room where he was treating a patient and deliberately insulted or snubbed the patient.

Mrs. Miner did not like Honolulu or its people, Dr. Miner goes on, and not only would she refuse to associate with Honoluluans but she humiliated her husband by insulting his friends in his presence. She hoped thereby to force her husband, he alleges, to leave Honolulu for England where she has many times commanded him to take her. He, however, refused to leave Honolulu, where by hard work he had built up a large and lucrative practice.

On two different occasions, Dr. Miner charges, his wife deserted him. The first was in Salinas, California, and at that time Mrs. Miner left him and went to San Francisco, saying she was going to return to England. He followed her and only secured her return by pleading and entreaties. The second occasion was after a long tour in America and England, when his wife refused to return with him to Honolulu and he had to leave her with their child in England. She would not return until he forced her to do so by refusing to longer support her if she did not.

Further Dr. Miner charges that Mrs. Miner is of slovenly habits and that it is so gross that it has made his life almost intolerable. He has been compelled for long periods to attend to the household duties which his wife should have assumed, because she was too lazy to do these things.

He denies that he ever abused Mrs. Miner or that he struck her but he admits having at table thrown a little water from his glass at her. Dr. Miner denies that he ever abused his child and expresses the greatest love for her, but says that his wife is a person who ought not to have the care of the child. He asks that the libel be dismissed.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has had a very bad attack of croup, and so bad that the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, N. Y.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 25¢ a bottle, 50¢ a box.

MAY BE A FIZZLE.

Bad Outlook for the Spanish-American Congress.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Many of the delegates to the Spanish-American Congress have not yet arrived here. Cuba and Porto Rico are not represented officially, although private corporations have sent delegates.

The non-arrival of many of the delegates has inspired fear that the Congress will be a "fizzle." The Liberal sounds a note of alarm and urges the Congress to work earnestly to secure the unity of all the Latin people of America, adding:

"For if the labors of the Congress are abortive, the result will be to the advantage of the United States."

A gift of a large quantity of flour, rice and tobacco was sent to the allied forces at Tongku, China, by the Emperor of Korea.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,
HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PARK WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE has made the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he recanted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Caledonia, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Only the highest grade of REMEDY is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Down Again

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A GENUINE KONA STORM

Prof. Lyons Thinks It
Is Not Over Yet.

WHERE IT CAME FROM

Territorial Meteorologist Describes
Weather Phenomena Peculiar
To Hawaii.

The storm which has prevailed for the past few days throughout the entire group of islands, is the chief topic of discussion. The causes and effect, atmospheric and otherwise, have been advanced by the knowing ones. The individual who is unable to tell the difference between a ship's compass and a barometer, or a trade wind and a kona is always heard in the land. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that the island group has been visited by the heaviest storm experienced for years, while the barometer has registered exceedingly low and the end is not yet.

During an interview yesterday afternoon with Professor Lyons, who has been connected with the Government survey for the past twenty-eight years, and who for the past nineteen years has kept the weather records, the advertiser obtained much information. He stated that the storms that have raged for the past few days is what has always been termed a "Kona" by the natives, meaning of course a strong wind from the southwest, called Kona in the native language, which indicates the southwest corner of the compass.

"The white population have adopted the word and use it to express this kind of a storm where the wind is from the south-west or varying to the west and north," said Professor Lyons. "There is no decrease of regularity in the coming of the Kona but they appear in the winter season and mostly in November, though occasionally in other winter months, one having occurred as late as April."

"In point of fact it is simply a temperate zone revolving storm, while the movement itself is from the northwest as near as known. These revolving storms pass across the Northern Pacific Ocean from east to west, generally as far north as latitude 40 or 50. We frequently catch one of the southwest side of the circumference of the circle that gives us northerly winds for a few days which pass off. When the path of the storm is well to the southward, then we catch the center and the southeastern side, which gives us southwest winds, shifting to the north after it has passed over. It seems likely that the recent storm is the one encountered by the Dorie on her recent passage from Yokohama. She probably sailed out of it, possibly traveling more rapidly than the center of the storm did. Honolulu is very much sheltered from the Kona storms by the mountains, which set the winds back and break their force, as sometimes heard of a Kona prevailing on Maui, which is barely perceptible here; of course vessels at sea get the full force of it."

"The heavy surf on the reef and the very low barometer indicates that this was an extensive storm and quite violent at sea. As to the damage done by these storms in the past, it can be stated that houses have frequently been blown down at Koolau, on this island, and also at Koolah and other places on Hawaii. A point to be taken into consideration and from which the Kona storms have gained such an undesirable name is the fact that the native houses and coasting schooners are fitted out for trade winds and are not ready for winds coming in the opposite direction. The island shipping have often had occasion to run around to rainy lua for shelter during the prevalence of these storms, which generally last for two or three days, although they have been known to last a week, especially when the wind backs around again from west to southwest."

"The last heavy storm occurred in December 1898, there being no special features of it, besides lasting but a couple of days. Not having heard from the other islands of the group as yet, I can give no results. There is no doubt, however, but that a heavy fall of snow has occurred on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. During the present storm the barometer registered 29.5, being the lowest recorded for a number of years. In January, 1891, the barometer registered 29.4, this being the lowest with two exceptions. It is a fact worthy of note, and of interest to some, that the barometer does not register as low here as in the typhoon and hurricane regions, where it falls to as low as 28. It would be well to state that in Honolulu we are so accustomed to mild weather, that any marked disturbance is made much of. It looks very doubtful as to whether the wind will be over yet, as the lower clouds are still coming from the southwest with baffling air. Up to Friday at noon four inches of rain had fallen during the storm."

The Valet Wins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The jury in the suit brought by Frank Mowbray, a valet, against Howard Gould, a son of the late Jay Gould, for \$25,000 damages, for breach of contract, brought in a verdict today awarding \$5,000 to the plaintiff. Mowbray alleges that Mr. Gould engaged him as valet for life at \$50 per month after he had lost the sight of one eye and sustained other injuries as a result of settling off a damp sky-rocker on Mr. Gould's yacht July 4, 1892, and that he was discharged immediately after the statute of limitations barred a suit for damages on account of the injuries he had received.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Eastern capital is looking westward, according to advice dated November 4. The alleged Vanderbilt deal has aroused interest among the big investors, and the belief in general in many circles that with the next ten years San Francisco will become the fifth city in size of the Union, and a rival of New York in population and commerce.



CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ENGINE HOUSE NO. 4.

J. E. Reilly was yesterday awarded the contract for erecting Engine House No. 4 for the Honolulu Fire Department. His bid was \$18,945, the lowest of eight submitted to Superintendent of Public Works McCandless. The engine house will be a handsome structure of stone and brick and cement stucco ornaments. The building will be erected on the makai side of King street adjoining the Reform School. O. G. Triphagen is the architect. He will superintend the construction and interpret the plans for the contractor.

The front elevation is two stories in height of gable design, surmounted by a lofty bell tower with a Spanish roof topping it. The foundation piers will be of concrete. All the floors of the first story and the sidewalk in front of the building and the approaches to the doors, will be constructed of bituminous or asphaltum paving material. The roof of the main building will be covered with Spanish roofing tile. There will be two front main entrances. Sliding poles of polished brass extending from the ground floor to the ceiling of the second story are to be provided for the use of the firemen in descending from the second story to their engines when an alarm is sounded. Rubber air cushions are to be provided at the bottom of each pole. Electric lights and electric harness adjusters are to be provided, as well as automatic electric devices for opening the doors. A loggia in the second story with arched windows is one of the pleasing architectural features.

TOO EARLY TO MAKE A FINANCIAL FORECAST.

A prominent banker stated yesterday that although the tax returns for Honolulu had made a good showing yet the real condition of the market would not be known until the returns from the other islands were known, which would not be in for a week or ten days. There was no radical change in the money market at the recent meeting of the board, however, was good, inasmuch as increased dividends were promised for next month from plantations and general business concerns. Still the best forecasts were often shattered. From these returns the banks make their advance figures for the coming year's plan of financial campaign.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS HOTEL PROJECT IN GOOD HANDS.

The recent inauguration of the electric railway system on Pacific Heights has stimulated activity in the hotel project of C. S. Desky, proposed for the picturesque City addition. The plans for a magnificent hotel were prepared for Mr. Desky a year ago, the site for which was to be one of the most commanding on the summit of the heights. The delay in the construction of the electric road prevented any headway being made in the matter of bringing the matter before investors. Now that the cars have begun daily trips up and down the zig-zagged road, there is assurance that capital will be forthcoming.

Mr. Hurlbut, potentate of Islam Temple, who came to Honolulu with the Myrtle Shriners on the Zealandia a month ago, has taken hold of the matter and promised to interest California capitalists. Ed Pollitz and Mr. St. George of San Francisco, well known in connection with the money interests of the Hawaiian Islands, are interested and propose to invest quite a large amount in the scheme. Mr. Hurlbut is a builder and has under his superintendency at present the construction of the University buildings. While in Honolulu he expressed himself as pleased with the commercial and business outlook of Honolulu. The plans of the hotel were taken by him to San Francisco and there is a strong probability that sufficient capital will be raised to make the scheme a certainty. Mr. Hurlbut will be here in March with the pilgrimage of Myrtle Shriners, which will be headed by the Imperial Potentate and proposes at that time to lay the results of his work before the representatives of the Pacific Heights project. He made one request before leaving. This was to the effect that Honolulu should subscribe enough capital to the hotel scheme to give it local coloring and show mainland capitalists that Honoluluans believed in it. It is stated that \$20,000 has already been promised by local parties without the formality of a prospectus being issued. Had it not been for the enormous expense which Mr. Desky and Bruce Waring & Company have been put to in developing Pacific Heights and establishing the electric car line, they would have taken up the larger end of the hotel project themselves. Should Mr. Hurlbut succeed there is a probability that the plans will be materially changed.

STANGENWALD BUILDING DELAYED BY LACK OF BRICK.

Work on the front elevation of the Stangenwald Block is delayed by lack of pressed brick. Sometime ago the contractor discovered that he was 4,000 bricks short of the number which he should have received according to the manifest. The coast firm supplying the brick was notified of the shortage, but instead of sending on the required 4,000 they wrote saying there must have been a mistake in the count in this end. An urgent request was then sent asking for the brick, and all but about 1,500 have arrived. The corners cannot be completed without these and the roof cannot be laid over until that work is finished. The concrete floors are being put in. These consist of layers of steel wire netting over which is spread concrete mixture.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Pacific Hardware Company held yesterday afternoon: B. F. Dillingham, president; Jas. Gordon, secretary; vice-president and secretary, L. E. Plimham, treasurer and manager; Geo. S. Harris, Jr., assistant treasurer; J. L. Poorman, auditor, and the following directors: Jas. L. Torbert, M. P. Robinson, O. St. J. Gilbert, all of Honolulu, and Chas. H. Daly, of San Francisco. The California law will be observed hereafter in regard to notices of meetings to directors and a change was made in the by-laws. The Pacific Hardware Company has taken in the firms of Castle & Cooke and J. T. Waterhouse.

BEET SUGAR RAISING IN JAPAN A FAILURE.

A Berlin commercial and industrial journal, writing on the production, consumption, and import of sugar to Japan, states that the efforts of the Japanese Government to promote the production of beet sugar in the island of Yezo had not been successful. A factory built in Moubetsu with public money, but equipped with antiquated French machinery, was abandoned in 1896. A larger factory built at Sapporo, and provided with the newest German machinery, in 1890, has ceased working for some years. The production of raw sugar in the country decreased from 74 million pounds in 1893 to 24 million in 1897, while official statistics give a consumption of 24 million pounds in 1896, against 32 million in 1897, and an importation of 174 million pounds in 1896 and 222 million in 1898. The imports of refined sugar more than quadrupled between 1890 and 1898, this trade being almost wholly in the hands of Hongkong refiners until 1895, when German firms began sending refined beet sugar to Japan. In that year they sent 19 million pounds, while in 1898 they sent 105 1/2 millions. The Hongkong exports to Japan also increased. In 1899 a syndicate of Austrian manufacturers resolved to send their refined sugar to Japan, an enterprise in which they were favored by the low freights of the Austrian Lloyd's. Only one quality of German refined sugar is sent, the coarsest and wholly refined, while Austria-Hungary sends one kind wholly refined and a second which is half refined. Unrefined beet sugar is sent to Japan chiefly from the Philippines, Java, China, and Formosa, most of it being used in its raw state; but there are two refineries, one in Osaka, the other in Tokio, the former having British, the latter German, machinery. The native refined sugar is not coarse grained and costs more than the German imported sugar.

STOCK MARKET FIRM AND RISING.

Sugar shareholders are anxiously awaiting the arrival of to-day's steamer and the expected news of McKinley's election will undoubtedly give securities a firmer hold and loosen up the money market.

The week just closing has been one of the most active in stocks for several months. A great many thousands of dollars which have accumulated in dividends, savings of salaried men and bank balances of conservative capitalists have gone into the market in quest of sound sugar securities. Considerable foreign money has already been invested, not only from San Francisco, but recent comers to Honolulu who have securities in the far east which net them only 4 to 5 per cent, have added a cash surplus which has had a tendency to force stocks up.

Wahala closed on 'Change yesterday strong at 129 a share, there being good sized orders for the stock at this figure, but none offered under 121. The most popular stock at this time is Oahu Sugar Company, large orders being in the hands of the brokers at 165, there appearing to be no stock of any amount offered under 170, although a few shares sold yesterday at 160.

Oahu still continues to hold firm, an advance of 3/4 of a point being made for assessable, making that stock firm at 4 1/2 and 5 asked. The paid-up has had sales at 14 1/2, with orders still to be filled at that figure.

The most active stock in the market in the last two days is McBryde assessable, which advanced steadily from 5 to a sale on yesterday's 'Change at 9 1/2. The stock declined to 8 1/2 afterwards, it being thought that the broker selling the stock had large buying order and was endeavoring to establish the price at 8 1/2 or thereabouts.

Oahu Railway stock, which was selling a couple of weeks ago at 140 has come out at 150 a share and there are orders yet to be filled at that figure. The cheapest railroad shares offered are at 30.

Great activity was shown in Kihel this week. The stock rose to sale at 14 on 4 1/2 paid in. Many shares were sold at that figure and a few offered at 15. On Thursday another assessment of 2 1/2 was levied, making the stock paid in at 45, and the stock dropped down immediately from what was then an equivalent of 17 1/2 to 12 1/2. A few shares of the paid-up stock were sold at 15 per share. There are some prospective buyers in Kihel who are waiting the outcome of the meeting scheduled for November 29, at which time the proposition of putting \$50,000 of the paid-up capital stock into the treasury, is to be considered.

While the stock sheets of the Honolulu Stock Exchange show a great many shares sold, the great bulk of the stock transfers have been made by the brokers between boards which they have not seen fit to record. The heaviest transfers between boards were in Wahala and Oahu.

The bond market seems to be quiet there being but little demand for the bonds and those that are selling are being held at par or a very slight premium. This is on account of there being so many gilt-edged stocks in view and investors feeling more justified in making investments in stocks rather than in bonds.

The sudden awakening in the financial market and the rise in stocks has caused everybody to ask what has forced stocks up. There are some who believe that the boom will burst, but the more conservative and knowing ones are of the firm belief that this is not to be the case. They attribute the awakening in stocks to the general reaction and to the anticipation of news by today's steamer of the election of McKinley. Honoluluans are the only ones who are going to purchase heavier in Hawaiian securities in the event of the election of McKinley, but the Zealandia is expected to bring large buying orders from the States.

The general tone of the entire stock market, sugar and commercial, is firm.

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